"THE CAUSES OF THE AME-RICAN REVOLUTION."

Marion Crawford's Definition of a Novel-Notices of New Works.

The Causes of the American Revolu-tion, By James A. Woodburn, Ph. D., Professor of American History, Indiana University, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins press, Tenth series, No. 12, of Johns Hopkins University studies in Historical and Political Science. December, 1892, 50 cents.

This pamphlet closes the series for the tenth year of the Johns Hopkins studies, and was originally a university-extension lecture. The author is one of the graduates in the department of history at the Hopkins, and is now connected with the University of Indiana."

The starting point for the study of the American Revolution is fixed at 1763, a turning point in the history of Europe tion in 1688 to the field of Waterloo in 1815 France and England had been engaged in almost constant warfare, and one of the main causes was the rivalry bert and another La Salle, instead of the shameful and imbecile reign of Louis XV., and how changed might have been 8)! Pitt's genius aided America during the like this, the failure to recognize that Seven Years' War and won to England there are other. Seven Years' War and won to England the treaty of Paris with its great results—the treaty of Paris with its great results—and Massachusetts, evidence to our mind French cession of Canada to England and that of Louisiana and the Lower Mississippi Valley to Spain. In this way English America was brought into being and the way prepared for the American Revolution. The rest was now to depend on the colonists them-

As indirect causes of the war there are given (1) the arbitrary rule of the royal governors and (2) the commercial restriction by the navigation act and laws of trade. Professor Woodburn follows Lecky's chapter on America in his third volume pretty closely, and takes up separately the three distinct measures of Grenville which resulted so disastrously: (1) The enforcement of the present pamphlet may have served in certrade laws; (2) the quartering of British tain circles as a university-extension lectroops in America; (3) the effort to raise ture, but we are surprised to see it re-by parliamentary taxation a part of the ceive the imprimatur of the Johns Hop-noney necessary for this army's sup-kins University studies, from which we by parliamentary taxation a part of the money necessary for this army's sup-This last, of right, receives the greater attention as the prime motor of events, and interest is at once concentrated on the Stamp Act. The different views are clearly set forth—the Linglishargaments with exceptional candor, as also the American-Lecky being still the cirief authority, and is throughout sugsummary of the conditions precedent to great essentials-viz., to appeal to the

to Virginia, yet after cession to the same year of victually ignoring the existence of Jamestown." We did not know before that the Hymouth settlement was anteginia had played a by no means inconspicuous part in bringing about the Re identical, but is furthermore sheer alle the trouble to examine into the mani

gina altogeth r. The second page of the monograph speaks of "the rettle-ment of the country at Plymouth and makes the play pure, and so the rior to that at Jamestown, as would be surmised from this collocation. Fur-ther, we had been led to suppose that Virvolution, but here we have the name "Virginia" searcely mentioned at all, save perhaps twice, and that merely in an inendental way. In sooth, it was because the affair was chiefly a matter of trade that " we can easily account for the fact that the revolutionary spirit, the opposition to the home government, was stronger in New England than in the South age 23. This is not only illogical, the terms in the syllogism not being adentical, but is furthermore sheer allegation and in no sense proof. We woncal, the terms in the syllogism not being gation and in no sense proof. We won-der if Professor Woodburn has taken festations of "the revolutionary spirit in the South." From what follows we In another place (page 41) he declares that "States' rights were very early a part of the American politi-Surely he might have al owed the South some "revolutionary en cit" springing from this principle n example of arbitrary rule on the at of the royal governors is found in New England in 1685 under Governor Andros (page 15), but had the author deigned he might at least have mentioned a more notable case in Bacon's rebellion against Berkeley in Virginia a decade earlier. Otis is cited at length (page 25), and John Adams's verdiet a half century later is given: "Then and there was the first scene in the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born," but the name of Patrick Henry occurs nowhere in any connection in the text, of and to whom the same John Adams wrote that Henry would "have the glory with posterity of beginning and concluding this great Revolution" (Life and Works of John Adams, Volume IX., page 386). Again, on page 39, the author states that "the first public opposition in America to parliamentary taxation was made in Massachusetts," and Patrick Henry's claims are relegated to a footnote where they are summarily disposed by a reference to Wells's of Samuel Adams; but only Wells's the one side is given, and the fact that the latest biographer of Henry has reviewed this evidence, brought in fresh material, and asserted distinct claims, is not even hinted. deed, the presumption is that the author is personally ignorant of Mr. William Wirt Henry's three volumes, as, besides there being no reference to it in the albeit it is one of the latest and greatest works treating the subject upon which our author has written. To dispose of a disputed point in a dogmatic specific and other illustrations, and a complete index (the first ever made) a disputed point in a dogmatic spirit by a single reference in a foot-note, to overlook the latest evidence and authority, shows either wilful unfairness or-what is worse still in what pretends to be a scholarly production-negligence in looking over the material and sheer

ignorance.
What is claimed for Patrick Henry has been concisely stated in this latest biography, Volume I., page 104: "The passage by the Virginia House of Bur-gesses of his resolutions of May 29, 1765, formed the first opposition to the stamp act after its passage, and by their popular effect the great point of resistance to British taxation was universally accepted in the Colonies, and the Revolutionary war was thus brought on." There is reason to believe that Otis was willing to submit despite his former protestations, as so many others, while they recognized the great injustice of the act :

EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE in which he rang the "alarm-bell"—an expression emanating from Governor Bernard, of Massachusetts-were pub lished abroad, Otia actually pronounced them treasonable! But we recommend the reader to turn to Chapters III. and IV. in Mr. W. W. Henry's first volume

V. in Mr. W. W. Henry's hist volume for himself and see the authorities. Virginia necessarily had to take a prominent part in "the causes of the American Revolution," and led the way. She was the first to organize a local government, her assembly meeting in 1619, even before the Plymouth settlement. As early as 1624—ten years before any other colony had an assembly—this body declared that "the Governor shall not lay any taxes or ympositions upon the colony, their lands, or commodities, other way than by the authority of the General Assembly, to be levyed and ymployed as the said Assembly shall ap-

poynt." (Hening's Statutes at Large, L., 124.) Not that Virginia was alone in expressing such sentiments, or that the Revolution was the work solely of any one State or any one man-such a claim would be to disregard all philosophy of history, as Professor Woodburn has done-but Virginia continued from time to time, as occasion afforded, to assert these principles, as also did the other turning point in the history of Europe as well as marking the close of the Seven Years' War. From the English Revolution in 1688 to the field of Waterloo in connection with the committees of correspondence, whereby was brought about the long-desired union by proposing permanent committees of corrence between the several colonial of the two nations in respect to colonies both in Asia and America. Another Colbert and another La Salle, instead of the Henry's book, and was later made a subject of special investigation by Professor Charnett, of the University of Virginia, for the Virginia Historical Society.

> the fatal weakness of the historical school so potent in the America of to-day. was not so with the older and greater school of historians; it will not be so with the greater that are to come. But alas! for the present it is this spirit which perrades so much of the historic investigation of young scholars who have recently graduated from universities, and they are writing without having first collected all the evidence, and in their eagerness to follow up one thread they deliberately turn their back on all others. It is this narrowness of conception, this himitation of the field of mental vision, this one sidedness, not to call it by any worse name, though intellectual nearsightedness and ignorance suggest themselves, which vitiate what might often prove acceptable and valuable work. The have hitherto received and been led to expect better work.

Crawford, the well-known novelist, who used for hulling. The inside skin, or was in circulation. This statement inhas just published "Don Orsino," the continuation to "Sarachinesca" and "Saint Ilasio," has an article as to "What Is a Novel?"

He defines the novel to be "an intelwell as the leading lines of thought, lectual artistic luxury," this definition This pamphlet is therefore a general covering what he considers the three the breaking out of the Revolution, and, while containing title that is original, is yet a succinct outline as betiting an extension lecture.

Sai we must take distinct issue with its conception and the character of its point. We are well aware that the Northwest though originally belonging. corrievest, though originally belonging stance, find appreciative readers in the Virginia, yet after cession to the same year of the same century—a Federal statute-book. In fact, Congress United States, became largely peopled fact which the literary history of the has no right to pass any such laws. with emigrants from New England; and this accounts in great in asure for the "The first object of the novel is to amuse this accounts in great the asure for the iset that they have believed that they have believed the half they have believed the respective or mind largely from that section. We can be in the reasonable that Massach sectis contributed to "the lieves that in art of all kind the moral last Massach sectis contributed to "the lesson is a mistake; for instance, as after causes of the American Revolution," but all a novel is a play, and " if it be true that any really good novel can be dramatized, nothing short of a miracle could

The presence of woman as spectator makes the play pure, and so the consciousness of woman as a reader "tempers the wind of realism to the sensitive nnocence of the ubiquitous lamb." result of the desire for realism in men who try to write realistic novels for th lean-minded American and English girl is unsatisfactory. It is generally a photograph, not a picture-a catalogue,

not a description."

Mr. Crawford grows especially elo quent on "the perfect novel." It has always semed to me that the perfect novel, as it ought to be, exists some-where in the state of the Platonic idea, waiting to be set down on paper by th the memories that soften the coldly vivid recollection of an active past and shed a tender light in the dark places of by gone struggles, or because the hope of it brightens and gladdens the path of future dreams. The perfect novel must be clean and sweet, for it must tell its tale to all mankind, to saint and sin-ner, pure and defiled, just and unjust. It must have the magic to fascinate and the power to hold its reader from first to Its realism, must be real, of three

dimensions, not flat and photographic; its remance must be of eart and truly human-that is, of the earth, as we all have found it; its idealism must be transcendent, not measured to man's mind, but proportioned to man's soul. Its religion must be of such grand and universal span as to hold all worthy

religious in itself." With these promises the conclusion follows naturally, "Why must a novel-writer be either a 'realist' or a 'ro-mancist'? And, if the latter, why 'romanticist' any more than 'realisticist' Why should a good novel not combin romance and reality in just proportions is is there any reason to suppose that the one element must necessarily shut out the other? Both are included in everyday life."

One more contribution to the interesting discussion which the latter-day French and Russian art in novel-writing has precipitated, and which Mr. Howells in American fiction has done so much to continue.

Announcement is made that in the spring Francis P, Harper, of New York, will publish Dr. Elliott Cones's new edition of Lewis and Clark's "Travels will contain all of the original Philadelphia edition of 1814-preface, Jefferson's memoir of Lewis, history of the expedition, maps, plates, and appendices, together with a new preface, bibliography, memoirs of Lewis, Clark, and Sergeant Gass, copious notes (historical,

The Financial-Reform Almanac. John Herwood, London.
This is the free-trade almanac of England and is replete with figures intended
for the guidance of free-traders, fiscal reformers, public speakers, and writers.
Much of the information is elaborately
tabulated.
For sale by Rozert Beall, 495 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Wanderers, The norms of William Winners.

Wanderers. The poems of William Winter. New York: Macmillan & Co. 262 pages. 75c.
A new, handsomely-printed, and dainty edition of the best poetic efforts of this well-known dramatic critic.
For sale by West, Johnston & Co.

The Son of Man. By HAROLD BRODRICK.
Two volumes. Chicago: Land & Lee.
A book that would be horribly blasphe

A Dook that would be hornbly blasphemous were it not evident that the author is insane.

A Son of Esau. By Minnie Gilmore, author of "Pipes from Prairie-Land," etc. New York: Lovell, Cosyell & Co., 43, 45, and 47 east Tenth street, 352 pages. Price 50e.

QUERIES & ANSWERS.

UNLAWFUL SHOOTING OF DEPREDATING STOCK:

Street-Railways in Richmond-Last Confederate Flag-Andersonville Defended.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Please inform me what constitutes unlawful shooting of stock depredating

on a farmer's crop, and what is the pen-alty for so doing? T. M. N. alty for so doing? There is no special law which constitutes unlawful shooting of stock depredating on a farmer's crop.

The owner or manager of any horse, mule, hog, sheep, or goat is, however, liable to a fine and also for any damage sustained by reason of the entry of any such animal into any grounds enclosed by a lawful fence, or where the boundary lines of lots or tracts of land have been constituted lawful fences. For each succeeding trespass by such animal is liable for double damages and after five days notice of the fact of two previous trespasses the owner or tenant of said grounds is entitled to such animal if it 131. The property exempt from taxbe found again trespassing therein.

Newspaper Postage.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : In what way is the postage paid on newspapers by the publishers, as there is no stamps put on them? J. D. J. It is paid at the office where the papers are mailed, and by the pound.

> R. S. V. P. CREEK, N. C.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper what "R. S. V. P." stands for ? and oblige A READER.

if you please.

Westminster Abbey. RICHMOND, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

Is there an American buried in Westminster Abbey? If so, who is it?
A Subscriber.

There is none so far as we can ascertain. There is a bust of Henry W. Longfellow in the Poets' Corner.

Peanuts; How to Plant Them. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

Onglit peanuts to be hulled before be ing planted or should the hull be cracked beforehand? ROCKINGHAM VOTER. The peanut is always hulled before being planted. The farmers have an In the January Focum Mr. F. Marion | implement they call a cracker, which is | and \$1,500,067,555 the amount of it that broken; otherwise it is not good seed.

> Newspaper Laws. COVINGTON, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : I enclose a notice which I cut from a newspaper. Please let me hear your opinion on it. I do not see how it can W. E. S.

The article is one giving what purports to be United States laws governing subscriptions to newspapers. We do not be-

Last Confederate Flag.

stripe upon the end occupying one third of the white ground?

Which is correct? The last flag adopted by the Confede-

rate Congress March 4, 1865, did not have an entire white field. A perpendicular red stripe was placed upon the outer edge. rate Congress March 4, 1865, did not

Andersonville Defended. McGameysville, Rockingham Co. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

In your WEEKLY of the 17th instant you say Herman Braun, a Milwaukee journalist, has published a book defend-ing Captain Henry Wirz, the commandant of the Andersonville military prison, who was hanged by the Federal authorities at Washington soon after the close

Can you say where the book can be It is published by the C. D. Fahsel Publishing Company, Milwaukee.

Webster and Bonaparte. ROLFETON, BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Your correspondent, "Ignoramus," asks "how Daniel Webster and Madame Bonaparte (nec Patterson) were related

A grandson of the latter, Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, married a granddaughter of Mr. Webster—a Miss Appleton, of the noted Boston family of that name A younger sister of Mrs. Jerome Bo naparte married Walker Keith Armisend, son of General Armistead, of Con-

federate fame.

Both the Bonaparte and Armistead families reside at Newport, R. I., where they have cottages. A. D. BARNES.

Street Railways in Richmond. INEZ, VA., January 28, 1893. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In what year was the street-railway

system begun in Richmond? A horse-car line was in operation in Richmond on Main street from Ninth to Twenty-eighth at the outbreak of the war. It was built in 1860, we think, and it is also our recollection that in 1861 or 1862 the rails were taken up to be made into or used for armor-plate for ironelads or for shore batteries. A similar line was put into operation soon after the war ended. The electric sys-

tem was adopted in 1887. Price of Wheat in 1883. GENITO, POWHATAN COUNTY, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please inform me what was the market price of wheat for the year 1883. R. R. W. The highest prices paid for wheat during the year 1883 were as follows : White wheat, February 23, \$1.37 per bushe Longberry wheat, February 23d, \$1.37 per

ushel. Shortberry wheat, February 23d, \$1.35 per ishel. Mixed wheat, February 20th, \$1.35 per bushel. And the lowest as follows : White wheat, September 26th, \$1.12 per

Shortberry wheat, September 224, \$1.08 per Mixed wheat, September 22d, \$1.11 per The above quotations were for strictly prime or No. 1 wheat, and the prices rise to vomition. ranged between the above figures during

the year. National Banks' Business. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

When a national bank discontinues usiness can it make any legal tender to the United States Government for the release of its bonds held to secure note-holders, or does the law require that relief is had.

only the issue of the bank in question can be received to redeem the bonds? If the latter, what method is adopted to call in the scattered issue, and in event of destruction from any cause who is the

gainer thereby?
Please give a clear explanation of the points bearing upon this matter.

A national bank discontinuing business can deposit United States legaltender notes and retire the bonds deposited to secure its circulation. This deposit of money is held by the Treasury for redemption of issue when presented. If never presented, the profit will inure to the government. At least, no provision is made otherwise. The last report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows nearly twenty-six millions of dollars held for redemption of such issues.

Taxation in Richmond. RICHMOND.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you kindly let me know what the total amount of taxation on property in the city is, including public buildings, ording to the assessments of 1892? What is desired is to ascertain what

the city is worth. SUBSCRIBER. The assessed value of real and personal property in Richmond is \$62,674, ation-government, State, municipal, educational, and charitable-is not assessed, but is supposed to be worth six or seven millions of dollars.

Howitzer-Monument Model. NORFOLK, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Who was the model for the "How-zer" Monument recently unveiled (and so much admired) in your city?

We learn from Mr. Sheppard that no particular model was used in the composition of the Howitzer-Memorial figure, but, as is very frequently the Repondez, s'il vous plait-Answer, case, the features were selected from embody his idea of the form and ex- minds. pression of the face. The pose was modelled from a young gentleman not connected with the Howitzer Company.

Money Circulation.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In your Sunday's queries will you give us the amount of money in circulation in the United State, the per capita, and also a comparison with former years and foreign countries?

GREENSBORG', N. C. July 1, 1891, there was in the United States a circulation of \$ 3.45 per capita. That is to say, \$2,100,130,002 was the amount of money in the United States, covering of the kernel, must not be cludes gold coins, silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890; United States notes, and national

> bank notes. In July, 1881, the whole amount of money was \$1,406,541,823; the whole amount of circulation was \$1,114,-

We haven't at hand figures which we can rely upon for foreign countries.

A Horse in Dispute. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you kindly answer the following

1. A buys a horse from B for \$100 payable on demand. After a reasonable title. I, who bad undertaken to teach time B demands his money, which A truth, was forced to confess that fiction sisted "him.

r was there a red perpendicular rirpe upon the end occupying one third if the white ground?

I have seen it painted both ways.
Which is correct?

H. We would have to any other personal property in the possession of A?

2. If it had been stipulated in the above bond that the right and title to the said horse was to remain with B

> right to the horse in order to secure the payment of the purchase-money for the Cumberland county. 1. No. The purchaser cannot claim the horse under the poor debtor's ex-

emption laws against a claim for the purchase-money. 2, Yes; that is, as between the parties

themselves.

Rents Out His Wife's Farm. FULTON, MO.

To the Editor of the Dispatch; If a man rents his wife's farm out without her signing the contract and without the same being witnessed, is it lawful by the laws of virginia? And how many days' notice is required?

If the marriage was prior to April 6, 1877, and the farm was acquired by her before that time, then the husband has at least an estate for the joint lives of both husband and wife in the farm. In such case the wife was not a necessary party to the contract. No witness is rerequired. Under the present laws of Virginia it is impossible to answer the question without knowledge of how and when the wife acquired the title to the

farm. No notice is necessary to or from a tenant whose term is to end at a certain

In order to terminate a tenancy of land, without a city or town, six months' notice prior to the end of the year is necessary.

Vide Code of Virginia, section 2785.

Vomition. BANE, GILES COUNTY, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I have a milch-cow that throws up her food occasionally—about a gallon at a time. She will be affected this way for a day or so, and then will be all right for some time. She eats well and is in good health otherwise. Please give me a remedy. G. H. P.

Vomition takes place readily in cattle, and is sometimes seen as a symptom of some irritation of the rumen, or may occur in consequence of the presence of foreign bodies in the rumen or reticalum. All who are acquainted with the habits of cattle know that they have a great fondness for chewing and swallowing all sorts of things. Old shoes, scissors, etc., have been found in the rumen; and a case is recorded in which a snake 3 feet 11 inches in length was drawn out of a cow's mouth. It is possible for a portion of the food to remain in the rumen six or seven weeks. This Longberry wheat, September 22d, \$1.12 per has been proved conclusively. Any of the causes mentioned above may induce vomition. A tumor in connection with the rumen or reticulum may also give

> TREATMENT. -- A laxative consisting of epsom salts, half a pound; common ait. half a pound, and powdered ginger, 2 drachms. Dissolve in one quart of warm water and give the whole as a drench, and this treatment should be followed by giving of bi-carbonate soda, 1 ounce every night and morning until

WHO DESERVES THE CRE-DIT FOR HIS HISTORIES?

Were They Written by N. P. Hawthorne or Mr. Goodrich, the Publisher?

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

I was pleased with your suggestions in Sunday's paper in relation to the man who should write them and the manner in which the school histories for our children should be written. The facts should be known, and they should be exhibited in a plain, simple style, suitable to the fresh young minds of the children and rendered attractive by pictures of prominent men and events, to impress their memories. The author should know children and their taste should be consulted. PETER PARLEY.

You speak approvingly of Peter Parley's books, and it is about him that I want to write. The boys and girls of fifty years ago will never forget old Peter as long as they live. He stamped his tales and stories upon their minds indelibly. Right before my mind's eye now put our hands upon it, a letter from now, as plainly as I can see my friend Hawthorne, written whilst he was em-Charley Cowardin's round form and smiling countenance as he greets me as he passes me on the street, appears Peter Parley as he looked in the pic-ture in his book entitled "Parley's

Children."

There he is sitting in a chair, with his around, "Take care. Don't touch my gouty toe. If you do, I won't tell you any more stories." Two millions of copies of this book were sold, and no boy who ever read the book will forget that picture. It is so natural, so cheerful, so expressive of his affection for the young, that Peter and his crutch will several photographs in the endeavor to always be associated together in their

WHAT PETER SAYS.

I can't do better right here than to tell what Peter himself says about his tales to show how the children remembered them and loved him: "It is quit true that when I wrote the first half dozen of Parley's tales I had formed no philosophy upon the subject. I simply used my experience with children in adagined myself on the floor with a group of boys and girls, and I wrote to them as I would have spoken to them. At a later period. I had reflected on the subect and embodied in a few simple lines the leading principle of what seemed to me the true art of teaching children, and that is, to consider that their first ideas are simple and single and formed of images of things palpable to the senses; and hence that these images are to form the staple of lessons to be comparis and United States. 1853.

HIS REMINISCENCES. In the last book he ever wrote-his reminiscences of the "Poets, Philosothe South, returning by way of the Mississippi and the Ohio. I received many a kind welcome under the name of the fletitious hero whom I had made to tell nounced him in consequence. my stories. Sometimes, it is true, I underwent sharp cross-questioning, and frequently was made to feel that I held my honors by a rather questionable My innocent young readers, however, did not suspect me; they had taken all I had aid as positively true and I was, of

course, Peter Parley himself, BOOK ABOUT AFRICA. " Did you really write that book about Africa?" said a black-eyed, dark-haired girl of some eight years old at Mobile. I replied in the affirmative. 'And did you really get in prison there?' 'No; you reary get in prison there? So,, in ever was in Africa. 'Never? Well, then, why did you say you had been there?' On another occasion, I think at Sayannah, a gentleman called upon ne, introducing his two grandchildren who were anxious to see Peter Parley. The girl rushed up to me and gave me a The boy, on the contrary, held himself aloof and ran bis eye over me-from top to toe. He then walked around, surveying me with the most scrutinizing gaze. After that he sat down and during the interview took no further notice of me. At parting he gave me keen look, but said not a word. Th next day the gentleman called and told me that his grandson, as they were on their way home, said to him: 'Grandfather, I would not have anything to do with that man; he ain't Peter Parley. 'How do you know that?' said the grandfather. 'Because,' said the boy, he hasn't got his foot bound up, and he don't walk with a crutch."

THE NOM DE PLUME.

Peter Parley was a reality to us boys of fifty years ago—a veritable man whom we all knew and loved. I simply felt that Peter was there, an old man, talking to me in his books, and simply and pleasantly telling me about "Kin Phillip's War," about Wampum and the friendly Indians that used to visit his father's house, in Boston, and his other charming stories. I never knew. until I had grown to be a man, that Peter l'arley was a myth-that he was no man at all, but merely the nom d plume under which Samuel G. Goodrich told his stories.

I confess that when I became acquainted with that fact a shadow of sorrow and regret passed over my mind be cause Peter Parky was no more; but very soon my regard was bestowed on Mr. Goodrich, whom I admired because he had had the ability, skill, and genius to portray old Peter as the charming, lovable, interesting old story-teller as he appeared to my youthful mind. This illusion having been dispelled, you, Mr. Editor, have suggested that I am still resting under another, and that is, that instead of S. G. Goodrich being the author, Nathaniel Hawthorne is the writer of Peter Parley's histories. I don't believe it. It will require irrefragable proof to convince me.

HE NEVER HEARD IT BEFORE. I don't believe it, because during all these years since they were published I never before heard the authorship of the Peter Parley books imputed to anybody but Samuel G. Goodrich. I don't believe it, because Mr. Goodrich in his last book, herein referred to, declares himself to be the author and gives an in-

teresting account of how and why he

came to write them.

While he was a publisher of books he was an author also. He edited and published in 1828 the *Token*, a literary annual, which was popular in its day, and appeared every year for fifteen years, elaborately finished and bound. Nathaniel Hawthorne, N. P. Willis, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Child, Miss Sedgewick, Mrs. Hale, Pierpont, Greenwood, Longfellow, and other literati of New England were contributors. It was continued until 1842. His first at-tempt to write books for chil-dren was made in 1827, and his book was entitled "Tales of Peter Parley About America." Nobody but his wife and one of his sisters knew that he

wrote it. In a year from the date of its publication it had become a favorite. In

1828 he wrote and published "The Tales of Peter Parley About Europe"; in 1829

OLD PETER PARLEY. "Parley's Winter-Evening Tales"; in 1830 "Parley's Juvenile Tales," and Parley's Asia, Africa, and Sun, Moon, and Stars. From 1828 to 1832 he gave himself up wholly to authorship, generally support to the control of the control rally writing fourteen hours a day.

HE EMPLOYED PERSONS. In his larger publications he employed persons to block out work for him. This was read to him, and he put it into style, generally writing by dictation, his wife

being his amanuensis. In this way, doubtless, his literary friends may have assisted him, but he arranged the materials obtained from them, put them together in his own pleasing style, and was the author of ten Peter Parley books.

He says that he was the author and editor of about 170 volumes, and of these 7,000,000 have been sold. Alas Where are they now? Vanished for-ever! Mr. Goodrich had a presentiment of their fate when he wrote to a friend : You need not whisper it to the public, at least until I am gone ; but I know better than any one can tell me that there is nothing in this long catalogue that will give me a prominent place in literature. A few things may struggle upon the surface for a time, but, like the last leaves of a tree in autumn, forced at last to quit their hold and cast into the stream-even these will disappear and my name and all I have done wi

There is extant, though we cannot now put our hands upon it, a letter from ployed by Goodrich, showing that Peter Parley's history was chiefly the work of his (Hawthorne's) hand.

The American Cyclopedia of Biogra-Method of Telling About Geography to phy, article Nathaniel Hawthorne, has the following:

There he is sitting in a chair, with his lame foot bound up and a crutch by his side, while he is saying to the boys thor, engaged him at a salary of \$500 of which he received but little to elit the Asserting Majorracy (Taylor and Entertaining Konsider, a work that belonged to the Berwick Publishing Company, of which Godfrich was manager. Hawthorne also compiled for the company a Conversal History. From which sprang the famous works of Peter Parley, and for which he

In Moneure Conway's life of Haw-

therne the following appears: · Hawmorne resumed his work with that pub-lisher (toodtich), and presently, still assisted by his sister, wrote Peter Parleys · Universal

Allibone, in his list of works of which Goodrich (Peter Parley) was the author and editor, gives under the sub-head "Parley's Ristorical Compends" this note by Goodrich : "In the preparadressing them. I followed no models, I tion of some of these I had the assistput on no harness of the schools, I muce of N. Hawthorne, J. O. Ser-pored over no learned examples. I im-

The "Historical Compends" embraces-

Peter Parley's History on the Basis of Geography, Two volumes, 1837. Peter Parley's Common-School History. One volume, 1837.

Parley's First, Second, and Third Parley's History of the United States,

It is a well-known fact that while the West Goodrich was a man of considerable P. M. From North culture, it was his custom to employ phers, and Statesmen of America"—he gitted young writers, pay them small says: "My first patrons were the chil-salaries, work them industrially, and salaries, work them industrially, and iren themselves, then the mothers, and then use their productions as Peter then, of course, the fathers. In the Parley's. Where he gave them any year 1846 I made a trip from Boston to credit at all it was sparingly done, and credit at all it was sparingly done, and KICHMOND AND PETERS some he refused to give the least credit to, and several of these publicly de-

Perhaps the eminence to which Hawthorne and Sergeant rose after they left his service made it agreeable and profit-



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the easiest to take.
They re tiny,
sugar-coated antibilious granules. bifious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds Every child

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 20, 1892.

12:20 P. M. son Atlantic Coast Line for Farmville and all peints west of Chester.

12:45 P. M. coa Ricamond and Danville for Farmville and all points west of Mossier.

9:15 A. M. coa Atlantic Coast Line for Ochrea and Bernuda.

8:45 A. M. coa Atlantic Coast Line for Ochrea and Bernuda.

8:45 A. M. coa Atlantic Coast Line for Ochrea and Bernuda and Danville from Farmville and all points west of Moseley.

10:30 A. M. coa Atlantic Coast Line from Farmville and all points west of Line from Parmville and all points west of Chester.

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5:40 A. M. coa Atlantic Coast Line from Farmville and all points west of Chester.

5:41 A. M. Excellent Trains from Tarins from Tar



STATION.

8:00 A. M. Except Sunday, for local stations, and Newport News.

9:00 A. M. Daily, vestibule special, with Putiman, for Williamsurg, Newport News, Hampton, Old Point, Norfolk and Portsmouth. Makes no other states. 5:00 P. M. Daily, with Pullman for local stations, Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, and Portsmoath.

8:05 A. M. Local train, except Sunday, for Chriton Forge, Connects at Gordonsville for Washington, at Virginia Midland Junction for Lynchburg, at Hasic City North and South and at Staunton for Winchestot.

2:00 P. M. Dany, for Cincinnati and Chicago, with Pullman to Cincinnati and dining-car Maysville to Cincinnati, dining-car Maysvills to Cincinnati,
serving breakfast. Connects at
Gordonsville daily with local train
for Stanton.
6:35 P. M. Local train, daily, for Doswell.
10:45 P. M. Daily, for Cincinnati and Chicago
with Fullman for Cincinnati, and
Louisville and dining-car to
F. F. V. Maysville Connects at Covington, Va., for Virginia Hot Springs
daily and at Huntington for
Lexington, Ky., and Louisville.

TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION. 9:00 A. Daily, with parlor-ar, for Lynchburg and Clifton Forgs. Connects except Sun lay for Lexington, Va., and exceptSunday for Craig City.

5:00 P. M. Except Sunday for Craig City.

Except Sunday, with sleeping-car, for Lynchburg at 7:16 A. M. daily for Lexington Va.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION.

STREET STATION.

7:40 A. M. Daily, from Cincinnati.
8:55 A. M. Daily, from Doswell.
11:30 A. M. Daily, from Doswell.
11:30 A. M. Daily, from Doswell.
2:00 P. M. Daily, from Cincinnati and Louisville.
6:30 P. M. Pally, from Norfolk and Old Point.
7:30 P. M. Except Sunday, from Clifton Forge.
10:30 P. M. Except Sunday, from Old Point.
TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.
8:20 A. M. Except Sunday, from Lynchburg and Loxington. Va.
6:10 P. M. Daily, from Lynchburg and Clifton Forge.
Division Passonger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES. **具果型** RICHMOND, FREDERICE, AND POTOMAC BAILBOAR COmmencing JANUARY 1, 1804 Factorial lines. ard time. 8:04 A. M. leaves Byrd-Street

8:04 A. M. leaves Byrt. Superations after only of A. Millord. Produced and Widewater, and to New Y. Washington at 1 more, 1.17 P. M. leaves Brufetteres Buffet parioscar it York. Artives a 4.07 P. M. leaves Buffet parioscar it York. Artives a York 10:3-7 M. Too P. M. leaves Byrt. Street Shepting.

Sleeping-ar. H. York. Stops color Mork. Stops color well. Multoni. Brooke, and well other stamms on at Washing as Haltimere (1) a pair. R40 A. M.

3:05 P. M., arrives at

8:10 P. M., n: PREDERICKSHURG AC 4:00 P. M., bearen light, and 8:40 A.M., arrives at Leaves Fres. M.

ASHLAND THAT 6:48 A. M. leaves Elin. Art 0:04 P. M., leaves Kits. Access
0:04 A. M., arrows at Etha. firs.
0:45 A. M., arrows at Etha. firs.

5:57 P. M., acrives at little. L. N&W NorfolkaWestern RA

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TRAIN No. 10, 4 15 RALTIMORE LIMITED, daily on the standard of th

10:40 A. M.

TRAIN NO. 44, 60:10 A. M.

LOCAL MIXED, daily except Subject of the control of the